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10/015,458	12/13/2001	Luis M. Ortiz	O&L 1000-1086	4602

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EXAMINER

YODER III, CHRISS S

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2612

DATE MAILED: 03/14/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/015,458

Applicant(s)

ORTIZ ET AL.

Examiner

Chriss S. Yoder, III

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 13 December 2001.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-78 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-12, 14-68 and 70-78 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 13 and 69 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 13 December 2001 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 6/02, 1/04, 11/04.
- ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Objections

The claims are objected to as being misnumbered, the following claims are not present in the application: 13 and 69.

Claims 5, 6, and 44 are objected to because of the following informalities:

Claim 5 is written to be dependent on claim 3. The claim recites the limitation, "wherein the step of storing," the step of storing is not present in claim 3. Therefore, the examiner believes the claim should depend on claim 4, and will be examined as understood by the examiner.

Claim 6 is written to be dependent on claim 4. The claim recites the limitation, "said memory location," the use of a memory location is not present in claim 4. Therefore, the examiner believes the claim should depend on claim 5, and will be examined as understood by the examiner.

Claim 44 is written to be dependent on claim 3. This claim system claim, whereas claim 3 is a method claim. Therefore, the examiner believes the claim should depend on the system of claim 43, and will be examined as understood by the examiner.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

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(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

1. Claims 1, 2, 8-12, 19-20, 21-23, 29-32, 38-39, 40-41, 47-51, 57-58, 70-71, 59-61, 67-68, and 77-78 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Anderson, Jr. et al. (US Patent # 6,578,203).

2. In regard to claim 1, note Anderson discloses the steps of transmitting an in-play camera view from at least one in-play camera located at an in-play location within a venue (column 2, line 66- column 3, line 15 and column 4, lines 6-54; the in-play cameras are considered to be the video cameras positioned around the event), processing said in-play camera view for display on a display associated with a hand held device (column 6, lines 5-47; the video is processed in order to display the video that is selected by the user), and displaying said in-play camera view on said display, thereby enabling a user of said hand held device to view said in-play camera views through said hand held device (column 6, lines 5-47).

3. In regard to claim 2, note Anderson discloses transmitting said in-play camera view from said at least one in-play camera to said hand held device in response to a user input (column 5, lines 1-9).

4. In regard to claim 8, note Anderson discloses that said in-play camera location comprises a placement within at least one racing car competing within a racing venue (column 6, lines 14-39).

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5. In regard to claim 9, note Anderson discloses that said venue comprises a racing venue (column 2, line 65 – column 3, line 5).

6. In regard to claim 10, note Anderson discloses a method for transmitting venue-based in-play camera views comprising the steps of capturing at least one in-play camera view from at least one in-play camera (column 3, lines 10-15) and transmitting said at least one in-play camera view directly from said at least one in-play camera located at an in-play location within a venue to at least one hand held device (column 4, lines 45-54; and column 5, lines 22-37).

7. In regard to claim 11, note Anderson discloses the use of processing said at least one in-play camera view at said at least one hand held device for display on a display associated with said at least one hand held device (column 6, lines 5-47; the video is processed in order to display the video that is selected by the user), and displaying said at least one in-play camera view on said display associated with said at least one hand held device, thereby enabling hand held device users to view said in-play camera view through at least one hand held device (column 6, lines 5-47).

8. In regard to claim 12, note Anderson discloses transmitting said in-play camera view from said at least one in-play camera to said hand held device in response to a user input (column 5, lines 1-9).

9. In regard to claim 19, note Anderson discloses that said in-play camera location comprises a placement within at least one racing car competing within a racing venue (column 6, lines 14-39).

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10. In regard to claim 20, note Anderson discloses that said venue comprises a racing venue (column 2, line 65 – column 3, line 5).

11. In regard to claim 21, note Anderson discloses the steps of transmitting in-play camera views from at least one in-play camera located at an in-play location within a venue to enterprise equipment (column 3, lines 28-65; and figure 1: 22 and 28), processing said in-play camera views at said enterprise equipment for transmission to at least one hand held device for display at a display screen associated with said at least one hand held device (column 4, lines 32-54; and figure 2: 64, 67, and 71) and transmitting processed in-play camera views to at least one hand held device (column 4, lines 47-54).

12. In regard to claim 22, note Anderson discloses the steps of receiving processed in-play camera views provided from at least one in-play camera at a hand held device (column 4, lines 6-60; the in-play cameras are considered to be the video cameras positioned around the event), processing said in-play camera view for display on a display associated with a hand held device (column 6, lines 5-47; the video is processed in order to display the video that is selected by the user), and displaying said in-play camera view on said display, thereby enabling a user of said hand held device to view said in-play camera views through said hand held device (column 6, lines 5-47).

13. In regard to claim 23, note Anderson discloses transmitting said in-play camera view from said at least one in-play camera to said hand held device in response to a user input (column 5, lines 1-9).

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14. In regard to claim 29, note Anderson discloses that said in-play camera location comprises a placement within at least one racing car competing within a racing venue (column 6, lines 14-39).

In regard to claim 30, note Anderson discloses that said venue comprises a racing venue (column 2, line 65 – column 3, line 5).

15. In regard to claim 31, note Anderson discloses the steps of receiving in-play camera views provided from at least one in-play camera at a hand held device (column 4, lines 6-60; the in-play cameras are considered to be the video cameras positioned around the event), processing said in-play camera view for display on a display associated with a hand held device (column 6, lines 5-47; the video is processed in order to display the video that is selected by the user), and displaying said in-play camera view on said display, thereby enabling a user of said hand held device to view said in-play camera views through said hand held device (column 6, lines 5-47).

16. In regard to claim 32, note Anderson discloses transmitting said in-play camera view from said at least one in-play camera to said hand held device in response to a user input (column 5, lines 1-9).

17. In regard to claim 38, note Anderson discloses that said in-play camera location comprises a placement within at least one racing car competing within a racing venue (column 6, lines 14-39).

18. In regard to claim 39, note Anderson discloses that said venue comprises a racing venue (column 2, line 65 – column 3, line 5).

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19. In regard to claims 40-41 and 47-48, these are apparatus claims, corresponding to the method of claims 1-2 and 8-9 respectively. Therefore, claims 40-41 and 47-48 have been analyzed and rejected as previously discussed with respect to claims 1-2 and 8-9.

20. In regard to claims 49-51 and 57-58, these are apparatus claims, corresponding to the method of claims 10-12 and 19-20 respectively. Therefore, claims 49-51 and 57-58 have been analyzed and rejected as previously discussed with respect to claims 10-12 and 19-20.

21. In regard to claims 59-61 and 67-68, these are apparatus claims, corresponding to the method of claims 21-23 and 29-30. Therefore, claims 59-61 and 67-68 have been analyzed and rejected as previously discussed with respect to claims 21-23 and 29-30.

22. In regard to claims 70-71, these are apparatus claims, corresponding to the method of claims 31-32. Therefore, claims 70-71 have been analyzed and rejected as previously discussed with respect to claims 31-32.

23. In regard to claim 77, note Anderson discloses that said in-play camera location comprises a placement within at least one racing car competing within a racing venue (column 6, lines 14-39).

24. In regard to claim 78, note Anderson discloses that said venue comprises a racing venue (column 2, line 65 – column 3, line 5).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

25. Claims 3-7, 14-18, 24-28, 33-36, 42-45, 52-56, 62-66, and 72-75 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Anderson, Jr. et al. (US Patent # 6,578,203) in view of Narayanaswami (US Patent # 6,657,654).

26. In regard to claim 3, note Anderson discloses the use of method for transmitting venue-based in-play camera views for display at a hand held device as claimed in claim 1. Therefore, it can be seen that Anderson fails to disclose the step of recording a particular in-play camera view transmitted from said at least one in-play camera in response to a user input. Narayanaswami disclose the use of a handheld device that records data that is received from a camera (column 5, lines 45-47). It is commonly known in the art to record a video source in order to allow the user to playback the video at a later time. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the Anderson device to include the step of recording the video source in order to replay the video at a later time.

27. In regard to claim 4, note Anderson discloses the use of method for transmitting venue-based in-play camera views for display at a hand held device as claimed in claim 1. Therefore, it can be seen that Anderson fails to disclose the step of storing a particular in-play camera view transmitted from said at least one in-play camera in

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response to a user input. Narayanaswami disclose the use of a handheld device that stores data that is received from a camera (column 5, lines 45-47). It is commonly known in the art to store a video source in order to allow the user to playback the video at a later time. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the Anderson device to include the step of storing the video source in order to replay the video at a later time.

28. In regard to claim 5, note Narayanaswami discloses storing said particular in-play camera view within a memory location (column 5, lines 45-47; the camera view is stored in memory 210).

29. In regard to claim 6, note the primary reference of Anderson in view of Narayanaswami disclose the use of a method for transmitting venue-based in-play camera views for display at a hand held device as claimed in claim 5. Therefore, it can be seen that the primary reference of Anderson in view of Narayanaswami fails to disclose that the memory location comprises storage media. Official notice is taken that concepts and advantages of using storage media to store audio and video are notoriously well known and expected in the art. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the primary device to include the use of a storage media to store the received video in order to allow the user to replace the media and as well as increase storage capacity.

30. In regard to claim 7, note the primary reference of Anderson in view of Narayanaswami disclose the use of a method for transmitting venue-based in-play camera views for display at a hand held device as claimed in claim 3. Therefore, it can

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be seen that the primary reference of Anderson in view of Narayanaswami fails to disclose that said particular in-play camera view comprises an instant replay. Official notice is taken that the concepts and advantages of using instant replay in video are notoriously well known and expected in the art. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the primary device to use a camera view that comprises an instant replay in order to highlight specific events (e.g. an important play in a sporting event).

31. In regard to claim 14, note Anderson discloses the use of method for transmitting venue-based in-play camera views for display at a hand held device as claimed in claim 11. Therefore, it can be seen that Anderson fails to disclose the step of recording a particular in-play camera view transmitted from said at least one in-play camera in response to a user input. Narayanaswami disclose the use of a handheld device that records data that is received from a camera (column 5, lines 45-47). It is commonly known in the art to record a video source in order to allow the user to playback the video at a later time. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the Anderson device to include the step of recording the video source in order to replay the video at a later time.

32. In regard to claim 15, note Narayanaswami disclose the use of a handheld device that stores data that is received from a camera (column 5, lines 45-47).

33. In regard to claim 16, note Narayanaswami discloses storing said particular in-play camera view within a memory location (column 5, lines 45-47; the camera view is stored in memory 210).

34. In regard to claim 17, note the primary reference of Anderson in view of Narayanaswami disclose the use of a method for transmitting venue-based in-play camera views for display at a hand held device as claimed in claim 16. Therefore, it can be seen that the primary reference of Anderson in view of Narayanaswami fails to disclose that the memory location comprises storage media. Official notice is taken that concepts and advantages of using storage media to store audio and video are notoriously well known and expected in the art. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the primary device to include the use of a storage media to store the received video in order to allow the user to replace the media and as well as increase storage capacity.

35. In regard to claim 18, note the primary reference of Anderson in view of Narayanaswami disclose the use of a method for transmitting venue-based in-play camera views for display at a hand held device as claimed in claim 15. Therefore, it can be seen that the primary reference of Anderson in view of Narayanaswami fails to disclose that said particular in-play camera view comprises an instant replay. Official notice is taken that the concepts and advantages of using instant replay in video are notoriously well known and expected in the art. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the primary device to use a camera view that comprises an instant replay in order to highlight specific events (e.g. an important play in a sporting event).

36. In regard to claim 24, note Anderson discloses the use of method for transmitting venue-based in-play camera views for display at a hand held device as claimed in claim

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22. Therefore, it can be seen that Anderson fails to disclose the step of recording a particular in-play camera view transmitted from said at least one in-play camera in response to a user input. Narayanaswami disclose the use of a handheld device that records data that is received from a camera (column 5, lines 45-47). It is commonly known in the art to record a video source in order to allow the user to playback the video at a later time. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the Anderson device to include the step of recording the video source in order to replay the video at a later time.

37. In regard to claim 25, note Anderson discloses the use of method for transmitting venue-based in-play camera views for display at a hand held device as claimed in claim 22. Therefore, it can be seen that Anderson fails to disclose the step of storing a particular in-play camera view transmitted from said at least one in-play camera in response to a user input. Narayanaswami disclose the use of a handheld device that stores data that is received from a camera (column 5, lines 45-47). It is commonly known in the art to store a video source in order to allow the user to playback the video at a later time. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the Anderson device to include the step of storing the video source in order to replay the video at a later time.

38. In regard to claim 26, note Narayanaswami discloses storing said particular in-play camera view within a memory location (column 5, lines 45-47; the camera view is stored in memory 210).

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39. In regard to claim 27, note the primary reference of Anderson in view of Narayanaswami disclose the use of a method for transmitting venue-based in-play camera views for display at a hand held device as claimed in claim 26. Therefore, it can be seen that the primary reference of Anderson in view of Narayanaswami fails to disclose that the memory location comprises storage media. Official notice is taken that concepts and advantages of using storage media to store audio and video are notoriously well known and expected in the art. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the primary device to include the use of a storage media to store the received video in order to allow the user to replace the media and as well as increase storage capacity.

40. In regard to claim 28, note the primary reference of Anderson in view of Narayanaswami disclose the use of a method for transmitting venue-based in-play camera views for display at a hand held device as claimed in claim 25. Therefore, it can be seen that the primary reference of Anderson in view of Narayanaswami fails to disclose that said particular in-play camera view comprises an instant replay. Official notice is taken that the concepts and advantages of using instant replay in video are notoriously well known and expected in the art. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the primary device to use a camera view that comprises an instant replay in order to highlight specific events (e.g. an important play in a sporting event).

41. In regard to claim 33, note Anderson discloses the use of method for transmitting venue-based in-play camera views for display at a hand held device as claimed in claim

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32. Therefore, it can be seen that Anderson fails to disclose the step of recording a particular in-play camera view transmitted from said at least one in-play camera in response to a user input. Narayanaswami disclose the use of a handheld device that records data that is received from a camera (column 5, lines 45-47). It is commonly known in the art to record a video source in order to allow the user to playback the video at a later time. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the Anderson device to include the step of recording the video source in order to replay the video at a later time.

42. In regard to claim 34, note Anderson discloses the use of method for transmitting venue-based in-play camera views for display at a hand held device as claimed in claim

33. Therefore, it can be seen that Anderson fails to disclose the step of storing a particular in-play camera view transmitted from said at least one in-play camera in response to a user input. Narayanaswami disclose the use of a handheld device that stores data that is received from a camera (column 5, lines 45-47). It is commonly known in the art to store a video source in order to allow the user to playback the video at a later time. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the Anderson device to include the step of storing the video source in order to replay the video at a later time.

43. In regard to claim 35, note Narayanaswami discloses storing said particular in-play camera view within a memory location (column 5, lines 45-47; the camera view is stored in memory 210).

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44. In regard to claim 36, note the primary reference of Anderson in view of Narayanaswami disclose the use of a method for transmitting venue-based in-play camera views for display at a hand held device as claimed in claim 35. Therefore, it can be seen that the primary reference of Anderson in view of Narayanaswami fails to disclose that the memory location comprises storage media. Official notice is taken that concepts and advantages of using storage media to store audio and video are notoriously well known and expected in the art. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the primary device to include the use of a storage media to store the received video in order to allow the user to replace the media and as well as increase storage capacity.

45. In regard to claims 42-45, these are apparatus claims, corresponding to the method of claims 3-7 respectively. Therefore, claims 42-45 have been analyzed and rejected as previously discussed with respect to claims 3-7.

46. In regard to claims 52-56, these are apparatus claims, corresponding to the method of claims 14-18 respectively. Therefore, claims 52-56 have been analyzed and rejected as previously discussed with respect to claims 14-18.

47. In regard to claims 62-66, these are apparatus claims, corresponding to the method of claims 24-28. Therefore, claims 62-66 have been analyzed and rejected as previously discussed with respect to claims 24-28.

48. In regard to claims 72-75, these are apparatus claims, corresponding to the method of claims 33-36. Therefore, claims 72-75 have been analyzed and rejected as previously discussed with respect to claims 33-36.

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49. Claims 37 and 76 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Anderson, Jr. et al. (US Patent # 6,578,203).

50. In regard to claim 37, note Anderson discloses the use of a method for transmitting venue-based in-play camera views for display at a hand held device as claimed in claim 31. Therefore, it can be seen that Anderson fails to disclose that said particular in-play camera view comprises an instant replay. Official notice is taken that the concepts and advantages of using instant replay in video are notoriously well known and expected in the art. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the Anderson device to use a camera view that comprises an instant replay in order to highlight specific events (e.g. an important play in a sporting event).

51. In regard to claim 76, note the Anderson discloses the use of a method for transmitting venue-based in-play camera views for display at a hand held device as claimed in claim 73. Therefore, it can be seen that Anderson fails to disclose that said particular in-play camera view comprises an instant replay. Official notice is taken that the concepts and advantages of using instant replay in video are notoriously well known and expected in the art. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the Anderson device to use a camera view that comprises an instant replay in order to highlight specific events (e.g. an important play in a sporting event).

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

US006782102B2: note the use of a handheld device receiving audio and video.

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US006675386B1: note the use of a video source that is sent to a network after processing.

US006669346B2: note the use of a venue with multiple cameras positioned around the venue.

US006624846B1: note the use of a video camera connected to a handheld device.

US006434530B1: note the use of wireless transmission of data to a central device.

US006424369B1: note the use of a hand held device receiving information.

US006400264B1: note the use of multiple cameras on one site sending video to a central device.

US005600368A: note the use of a venue with multiple cameras positioned throughout the venue.

US005708961: note the use of a wireless video distribution system that lets the user select what program to watch.

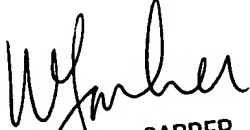
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Chriss S. Yoder, III whose telephone number is (703) 305-0344 or (571)272-7323. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F: 8 - 4:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Wendy Garber can be reached on (703) 305-4929. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

CSY
March 4, 2005


WENDY R. GARBER
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600